WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A light-emitting material that has paragenesis crystalline consisting of two different phases and is expressed in the following general formula: $(Sr,Eu,Dy)_{0.95\pm x}(Al,B)_2O_{3.95\pm x}$ · $(Sr,Eu,Dy)_{4-x}(Al,B)_{14}O_{25-X}$(in the formula, X=0.01 to 0.1, a content of B element is 0.2 to 1.0% by weight, a content of Eu is 0.5 to 3.0% by weight and a content of Dy is 0.1 to 3.0% by weight).

2. A light-emitting material according to claim 1, wherein said diplophase compound comprises symbiotical phase $(Sr,Eu,Dy)_{0.95\pm x}(Al,B)_2O_{3.95\pm x}$ and $(Sr,Eu,Dy)_{4-x}(Al,B)_{14}O_{25-X}$.

3. A light-emitting material according to claim 1, wherein Al-O tetrahedron and Al-O octahedron concurrently exist in said diplophase compound.

4. A light-emitting material according to claim 1, wherein BO_3 triangular arrangement substitute a part of Al-O octahedron in said diplophase compound.

5. A light-emitting material according to claim 1, wherein boron exists entirely in said diplophase compound crystalline.

6. A producing method of a light-emitting material of claim 1, comprising

(1) step for measuring previously pulverized raw materials, and mixing them to obtain a mixture of raw material,

(2) step for putting the mixture into a container, heating the mixture from 850℃ to 1200℃ for three hours under a reduction condition, keeping the temperature for five to six hours, thereby obtaining a sintered body,

(3) step for stopping the heating operation and cooling the sintered body naturally down to a t5room temperature , and

(4) step for pulverizing the sintered body to obtain a product.

7. A producing method of a light-emitting material according to claim 6, wherein said step (2), reduction is carried out using carbon powder.